

DECIDED THE POINT

Conclusion Reached on the Income Tax Question.

BURDEN TO FALL ON CORPORATIONS.

Individual Income Tax Free, But Successions and Legacies Must Pay—That Is What Will Be Reported to the House—Argument in Support of the Scheme—Opposition and Flinging Cards Thrown for Favors—The Big Problem.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It has been definitely determined that the income tax system to be reported by the ways and means committee will be confined to a tax on the net income of all corporations and a tax on successions and legacies. Bryan, McMillan, Whiting and others made a strong fight for a plan broad enough to include all income of individuals in excess of \$5,000 per annum, but they have been forced to acquiesce in the will of the majority and abandon the graduated income tax in favor of one applying only to corporations and successions. The Democratic members have now reached a definite conclusion on this subject, and it can therefore be confidently announced that the income tax system will be narrowed down to these specific limits, unless the recommendations of the committee are upset in the house.

Argument for the New Scheme.

The committee in its report to the house will adopt a unique argument for restricting the system to corporations instead of applying it to all individuals. They will state that the greatest money earning powers of the country are the corporations, while the risk to individual stockholders is less than the risk in any private business. The corporations derive special advantages from legislation, one of which is that in the event of commercial disaster the stockholders are only liable to the extent of the full value of the stock subscribed and to offset these special advantages they should bear a generous burden of the expenses of the government.

Departure from a Time-Honored Theory.

The tax on corporations, therefore, will not be a graduated one, but will apply to all net earnings of whatever aggregate. This is an essential departure from the time-honored theory of an income tax, as most practical economists have favored the graduated system, imposing nothing on incomes of less than \$5,000 per annum, 2 per cent. on the excess between \$5,000 and \$20,000; 3 per cent. on the excess between \$20,000 and \$50,000; and 10 per cent. on the excess above \$50,000. If a system applying to individuals had been adopted there is no doubt it would have been such a graduated plan as this, but since it is to apply to corporations and successions only, it will be upon the net earnings of the corporation and the gross amount of the succession or legacy.

Will It Hit on Cigarettes.

Successions and legacies in this connection of course apply only to personal and movable property. The Democrats of the committee have also decided to increase the rates radically on cigarettes and to impose a tax on playing cards; both of these points are definitely decided; the object on the one hand being to tax a "nuisance" and on the other to tax an article which can bear a heavy burden without any individual feeling the weight of it. The internal revenue tax on whisky is still an open question. The committee is maintaining a studious reticence on this subject for fear of the manipulations of the speculators on the stock exchange.

That Deficiency the Difficulty.

The one great problem which is now agitating the committee is that of finding a means of making good the deficiency which will be occasioned by tariff reduction, and some of the members are said to have reached the conclusion that the best they may there still be imperfections of this character, whose bill shall have passed the house, which will be left to the senate to deal with, and they count upon many changes in the latter body. It is even thus early hinted that the senate committee on finance will report a substitute for the entire bill.

NO HELP FROM CONGRESS.

The States Must Look After Their Own Suffering People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Letters received here and inquiry among senators and members indicate that there are many people throughout the country asking themselves whether congress can be counted upon during the approaching session to do anything in the interest of communities which have suffered unusual hardships because of disasters or dull times. Reports are generally to the effect that a hard winter is to be expected in various sections, and that actual suffering will be experienced in many places. City and country alike report unusual numbers out of employment.

In the western agricultural regions the low price of the grain and live stock, in the south the cotton depression, in the Rocky mountains the shutting down of many of the silver mines, in the towns of New England and the eastern middle states the closing of manufacturing establishments and reduction of forces, are reported, while all these causes have the effect of driving thousands to the cities, thus increasing the quota of idle people there, unusually large this season because of the general and local causes in the larger centers of the population.

Many people seem to think that at such a time congress ought to furnish assistance in some way—either by gratuitous distribution in specially marked cases or by means of public works. Congressmen when requested to express their views of the probability of such assistance being given shake their heads significantly. They say this is not a paternal government, and such community will have to depend upon its own resources. When Senator Hoar during the extra session made an effort at the instance of Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, to secure an appropriation of \$5,000 for the relief of the island sufferers of South Carolina, he met with stubborn resistance at the hands of Senators Turpie and Cockrell.

Senator Butler—representing the state in which these unfortunate people reside—while not antagonizing the bill said he did not indorse the principle, and Senator Puffer said that if government aid was to be furnished in that instance he should demand like assistance for the people of the west upon whom to his knowledge had fallen. It was then made apparent that if a grant should be rendered in any one case it would be demanded in various others, and as a consequence fear

was unable to secure the slightest consideration for his appropriation.

While reference to the question of increasing the duties upon public works the fact is pointed out that if this plan should be attempted it would have to be undertaken upon so large a scale as to furnish real relief that the treasury would not be able to meet the extra demand upon it, and it is shown that the United States treasury, like many individuals, is in hard straits at the present time. Even in the case of public buildings authorized by act of congress no extra efforts are being made to have the work begun or pushed along, because of the condition of the public funds.

More Visionary Than Real.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A telegram received at the war department from Brigadier General Wheaton, commanding the military department of Texas, confirms the belief that the alleged Mexican revolutionary trouble was more visionary than real. General Wheaton says it is quite certain and has been admitted by the Mexican authorities that no parties of armed men had crossed to Mexico from the American side.

BEATEN BY THREE BROTHERS.

The Alleged Mob That Founded Piano Tuner Morrison.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Dec. 1.—The attack on J. G. W. Morrison, the piano tuner of Springfield, Ill., appears to have been confined to the brothers of the girl. Morrison was at the house of J. H. Marksville on professional business. Miss Tetras, a daughter, who alone in the house at the time. When the man made known his character he was told to leave and complied. The girl told her three brothers. They started out to hunt him up. Morrison hired a lively rig and drove to Alsey, six miles south.

The brothers started on a train, and found Morrison ready to get on the same train for Whitehall. They promptly thrashed him with their fists, but used no clubs or stones. When they had finished with him he took his grip and left, and the last they knew of him he was on his way out of Alsey through a cornfield. It may be Morrison will not be able to tune pianos for several days, but he is not dangerously hurt. One of the brothers gives this statement, and he says no one else took part in the beating.

CIVILIZATION IN RUSSIA.

The Way the Czar Closes a Church He Doesn't Like.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A private telegram from Kovno to the Vossische Zeitung says: The Russian government recently ordered the closing of a Roman Catholic church at Krosch in the government of Kovno. On hearing of the order the members of the congregation flocked to the church and remained in it night and day in order to prevent the order from being carried out. One night a force of troops under the governor of Kovno entered the church and with their swords attacked the people right and left.

They killed twenty of them within the edifice and wounded over 100. A large number of the people fled and were pursued by Cossacks and drowned in attempting to escape by swimming across a river in the vicinity. Not satisfied with the punishment already inflicted upon the Roman Catholics the government ordered the arrest of several hundred of them, and they will be tried by court martial.

Trial of Shelles and Daughter.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 1.—The trial of William Shelles and his daughter Ida on a charge of concealing and receiving stolen goods developed new testimony against Van Meter, Woodward and Howe, now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury for attacking the railway train on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway. Shelles was held to bail in the sum of \$500 and his daughter's price of liberty was fixed at \$200, which neither could give.

He Earned His Worry and Shame.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 1.—Erwin A. Cook, city clerk of McComb, is dead as a result of worry and shame incident to recent scandal. A couple of months ago Mr. Cook was arrested on a charge of using the mails for swindling purposes. He sent out circulars advertising to send a set of steel engravings for \$5, and when an order was received he sent a set of the Columbian postage stamps. He was arrested and held to court, lost his mind and died.

Prescription of Negro Artists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—White performers on the variety stage in San Francisco have drawn the line on people of their own profession who are of color, and over the performers, mostly stars of the vaudeville stage and some few of the "legitimate," met for the purpose of forming a union the principal object of which will be to bar a genuine black-faced artist from the same stage as the white man.

Two Passengers Injured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—The passenger train from Atlanta ran into the rear coach of a passenger train on the Western railroad near Clifton station, and injured the following: Mrs. Mary Walker, leg broken, and C. C. Coleman, back wrenched and hurt internally. Several others were badly shaken up. The brake failed to work.

Come to Visit the Peninsula.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—The visiting relief committee appointed to make a personal investigation of the destitution among the northern miners, has started for the upper peninsula. They went to Chicago over the Michigan Central, and from there to Ironwood, thence to Bessemer and thereafter they will be guided by circumstances.

Now New Zealand Women Voted.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 1.—The first elections in New Zealand under the female suffrage law have been held. They resulted favorably for the government. The women voted in large numbers, giving their support mainly to those candidates who professed Christianity and favored temperance.

Corroborates Blount's Report.

KANNAH CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Times prints a statement by P. D. Reader, a well known Iowa Republican, in regard to Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Reader was in Hawaii four months last winter. His statement corroborates the Blount report, and upholds President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham.

McKelighan Paid His Board Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—After a trial lasting two days Congressman W. A. McKelighan was acquitted on the charge of attempting to defraud the Lincoln hotel out of a board bill. He says now that he will sue the proprietors for damages.

1893 DECEMBER 1893

Sa.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SOUTH DAKOTA BONDS NO GOOD.

A Court Decision That Puts the State on Its Honor.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 1.—Judge Edgerton directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant in the case of the National Life Insurance company of Montpelier, Vt., versus the board of education of Huron, S. D. This decision declares invalid the \$50,000 of bonds issued during the 1890 campaign for the capital location. If this decision is sustained by the supreme court of the United States every municipal and school bond issued in South Dakota since statehood is invalid. Huron alone can repudiate \$300,000 worth of bonds. The point upon which the case turns is a nice constitutional question. Notice of appeal has been given.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Ohio Sun, a paper which has been published at Youngstown, O., since April last, has been purchased for publication as an evening paper at Chicago.

Memoirs are negotiating for the purchase of several hundred acres of land in Fayette county, Ill., for the purpose of forming a colony of about seventy families.

Obituary.—At Paris, Ill., W. W. Vanhook, master mechanic of the Vandalsburg railway, aged 67, at Galena, Ill., John Gaffney, early settler of Jo Daviess county, aged 84, at Jacksonville, Fla., Thomas S. Humphreys, a wealthy citizen of Springfield, Ill.; at Brooklyn, ex-State Senator John J. Klerman.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois, has refused to interfere in the cases of Harry Pate and Frank Stires, sentenced to be hanged at Danville for murder.

It is reported at New York that William Walter Phelps has purchased the Mail and Express, the late Colonel Sargant's paper, and will take charge Jan. 1 next.

In a wreck on the Illinois Central near Jackson, Miss., several cars were demolished, but only one man hurt. Tim Jewett, conductor, had a leg broken and was otherwise severely hurt.

George Mayne, manager of a retail grocery at Grand Forks, N. D., was caught stealing and confessed that he had been at it for a long time. He was not arrested and his wife and he both took poison, but doctors saved their lives.

A plot by the prisoners in the Miami county (O.) jail to kill the turnkey and escape was discovered and frustrated. A desperate lawbreaker named Kocouber, who was recently captured at Cairo, Ill., was the instigator.

Ellis Brown, the fattest man in Brown county, O., marched through the streets of Georgetown, that county, clad in a mosquito bar suit in payment of an election bet.

The Great Western Store works at Leavenworth, Kan., have closed down.

One of the things that were saved when Governor McKinley's effects were burned in the Chittenden hotel at Columbus was a new dress that Mrs. McKinley's meant to wear at a wedding.

Max Meyer, a noted Berlin student who, though blind from birth, has kept the head of the class in every school he attended, received the degree of doctor of philosophy in that city a short time ago.

"Chinese" Gordon's letters, journal, and other relics have now been placed on public view in the manuscript department of the British museum in London.

A statue of Sir William Wallace, at Baltimore, was unveiled Thanksgiving day by a great grandchild of W. W. Spence, who gave the statue to the city.

Miss Gertrude Mitchell, of Liverpool, 18 years of age, has achieved the first place in all England and Wales in the examinations for the queen's scholarship. Her position was gained over 4,750 competitors.

William R. Smith, who for many years has been the superintendent of the Botanical gardens in Washington, has, it is said, personally directed the planting of more than 6,000 trees in different parts of the United States.

Rufus Williams, who died a few days ago in Rhode Island at the age of 95, was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, in the sixth generation. Five generations of his family were present at his funeral.

Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, is slowly gaining strength, and his friends hope to see him in the city before many weeks. He is now at his country home.

The Sturdy Camel.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel 12 or 14 days without water, going 40 miles a day. They are fit to work at 5 years old, but their strength begins to decline at 25, although they usually live to 40. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuctoo or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days with a load of dates or grain at nightfall.—Exchange.

The Local Markets.

GRAIN, ETC.
Wheat—No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 88c; No. 4, 86c; No. 5, 84c; No. 6, 82c; No. 7, 80c; No. 8, 78c; No. 9, 76c; No. 10, 74c; No. 11, 72c; No. 12, 70c; No. 13, 68c; No. 14, 66c; No. 15, 64c; No. 16, 62c; No. 17, 60c; No. 18, 58c; No. 19, 56c; No. 20, 54c; No. 21, 52c; No. 22, 50c; No. 23, 48c; No. 24, 46c; No. 25, 44c; No. 26, 42c; No. 27, 40c; No. 28, 38c; No. 29, 36c; No. 30, 34c; No. 31, 32c; No. 32, 30c; No. 33, 28c; No. 34, 26c; No. 35, 24c; No. 36, 22c; No. 37, 20c; No. 38, 18c; No. 39, 16c; No. 40, 14c; No. 41, 12c; No. 42, 10c; No. 43, 8c; No. 44, 6c; No. 45, 4c; No. 46, 2c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1/2c; No. 49, 1/4c; No. 50, 1/8c; No. 51, 1/16c; No. 52, 1/32c; No. 53, 1/64c; No. 54, 1/128c; No. 55, 1/256c; No. 56, 1/512c; No. 57, 1/1024c; No. 58, 1/2048c; No. 59, 1/4096c; No. 60, 1/8192c; No. 61, 1/16384c; No. 62, 1/32768c; No. 63, 1/65536c; No. 64, 1/131072c; No. 65, 1/262144c; No. 66, 1/524288c; No. 67, 1/1048576c; No. 68, 1/2097152c; No. 69, 1/4194304c; No. 70, 1/8388608c; No. 71, 1/16777216c; No. 72, 1/33554432c; No. 73, 1/67108864c; No. 74, 1/134217728c; No. 75, 1/268435456c; No. 76, 1/536870912c; No. 77, 1/1073741824c; No. 78, 1/2147483648c; No. 79, 1/4294967296c; No. 80, 1/8589934592c; No. 81, 1/17179869184c; No. 82, 1/34359738368c; No. 83, 1/68719476736c; No. 84, 1/137438953472c; No. 85, 1/274877906944c; No. 86, 1/549755813888c; No. 87, 1/1099511627776c; No. 88, 1/2199023255552c; No. 89, 1/4398046511104c; No. 90, 1/8796093022208c; No. 91, 1/17592186044416c; No. 92, 1/35184372088832c; No. 93, 1/70368744177664c; No. 94, 1/140737488355328c; No. 95, 1/281474976710656c; No. 96, 1/562949953421312c; No. 97, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 98, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 99, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 100, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 101, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 102, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 103, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 104, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 105, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 106, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 107, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 108, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 109, 1/4611686018427387904c; 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